

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Rheingold Route

German roads will get you there – to the Rhine, say, where it flows deep in the valley and is at its most beautiful. Castles perched on top of what, at times, are steep cliffs are a reminder that even in the Middle Ages the Rhine was of great importance as a waterway. To this day barges chug up and down the river with their cargoes. For those who are in more of a hurry the going is faster on the autobahn that runs alongside the river. But from Koblenz to

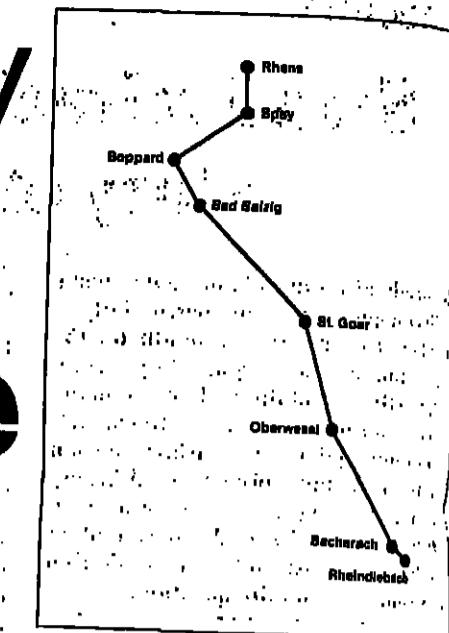
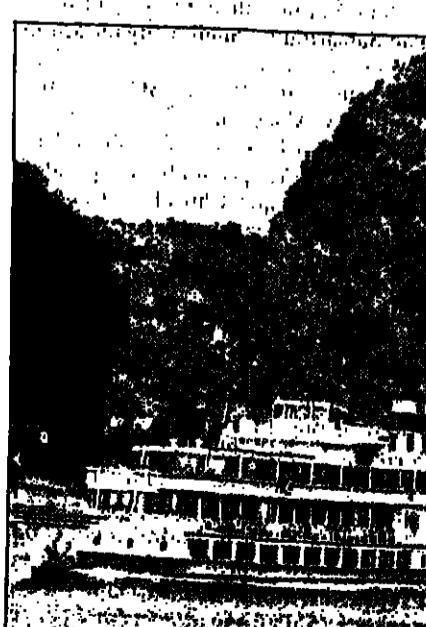
Bingen you must take the Rheingold Route along the left bank and see twice as much of the landscape. Take the chairlift in Boppard and enjoy an even better view. Stay the night at Rheinfels Castle in St Goar with its view of the Loreley Rock on the other side. And stroll round the romantic wine village of Bacharach.

Visit Germany and let the Rheingold Route be your guide.



1 Bacharach  
2 Oberwesel  
3 The Loreley Rock  
4 Boppard  
5 Stolzenfels Castle

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE FÜR TOURISMUS EV.  
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## Bonn takes a new look at Western defence ideas

### DIE ZEIT

**B**onn is abandoning some tried and trusted tenets of Western security policy. Although it is acting with surprising outward composure, the changes are dramatic.

The full extent of change prompted by the revolutionary disarmament ideas aired at Reykjavik is still obscured by a smokescreen behind which the US and Soviet leaders are weighing up pros and cons.

The Bundestag made tentative preparations for a new era in its latest security policy debate, preparations understandably hedged by ifs and buts.

It was nevertheless the most significant security debate since the decision to endorse Nato's twin-track missiles-and-talks policy.

The process of adjustment is most difficult where the link between strict disarmament and a new and functioning defence strategy has yet to be established.

But President Reagan paid scant attention to America's allies in Reykjavik.

Whether agreement really may soon be reached on strategic missiles, excluding bombers and cruise missiles, being scrapped in two stages within a decade is only one side of the coin.

Off the record government officials and experts in many capital cities are extremely sceptical whether it can.

He also mentioned possible, meaningful consequences, saying "Europeans must not be surprised by the historic dimension here taking shape." No-one had addressed the Bundestag in such terms before Reykjavik.

The Reagan-Gorbachov Reykjavik talks first and foremost made short shrift of the Bonn government's evaluation of disarmament policy.

Bonn has definitely been taken aback by plans to scrap entirely medium-range missiles with a range of more than 1,000 km (625 miles).

The German government may have endorsed this zero option, reaffirming it last spring. But it never expected it to happen.

Yet little was left in the Bundestag debate of the initial surprise at the zero

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Somewhere or other — security experts have for years crossed swords on where — there is a demarcation line between desirable disarmament and intolerable cutbacks in defence capability.

Just where does the line lie? That is the latest point at issue:

But they have taken care not to neglect priority for security seen in terms of defence policy.

Somewhere or other — security experts have for years crossed swords on where — there is a demarcation line between desirable disarmament and intolerable cutbacks in defence capability.

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## WORLD AFFAIRS

## Mankind's little problem: a small-scale storm in a nuclear teacup

## SONNTAGSBLATT

**I**t has been known for a long time that Israel has nuclear weapons. A senior Israeli officer admitted as much on 14 October 1973, during the Yom Kippur War.

Addressing a small group of foreign military observers and journalists including the writer, he left no doubt that his country would, if sufficiently threatened, use weapons "the effect of which has been known since Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

He made this point in Beersheba, not far from the Israeli nuclear complex at Dimona.

Twice at private gatherings President Katzir of Israel later admitted that his country had nuclear weapons.

In accounts of the Yom Kippur War several Israeli authors have noted that at a critical stage of hostilities Israel had third states relay strong warnings to Egypt and Syria.

If they were to stage deliberate, large-scale air raids on Israeli cities such as Tel Aviv and Haifa, Israel would wreak "fearful retribution."

Self-censorship or Israeli military censorship, which is particularly strict on this point, has prevented the publication of such reports, based on serious sources, in Israel.

Yet there need be no doubt that they are basically true. Israel is a nuclear power.

Its immediate adversaries certainly assume it to be one, as was shown by the tactics to which Arab delegates resorted at the 30th general meeting of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna last month.

In the wake of Chernobyl the safety of civilian power reactors was the principal issue discussed. One of the IAEA's main tasks, monitoring observation of the nuclear non-proliferation treaty, was relegated to a back-seat role.

This task consists of inspecting non-military nuclear facilities in member-countries to make sure that non-nuclear powers do not set aside from the fuel cycle fissile material that could be used in nuclear warheads.

Arab states sought instead to commit all 113 IAEA member-countries to ending cooperation with Israel in nuclear science and technology.

This motion was shelved after strong Western reactions, but the aim of the Arab move is unchanged.

At the same time Islamic Arab members of the IAEA undermined, as they have done for years, all attempts to discuss other breaches of the non-proliferation treaty that are considered either a strong possibility or an established fact.

In such instances a trend is apparent, in the IAEA as in other international bodies, of which the former UN high commissioner for refugees, Saadruddin Aga Khan, has volubly complained:

As one of the few international per-

sonalities who has voiced unmistakable views on the subject, he said for instance that intensive efforts to develop nuclear weapons were being undertaken in the Third World even though they might only be unpretentious little bombs.

"There is in the Third World a groundswell of thought," he said, "that the Bomb is dangerous and has a destabilising effect. But since others fail to question nuclear weapons, why should Third World leaders abandon their ambitions to manufacture a Bomb of their own?"

Some such "groundswell of thought" seems to have prompted Pakistan Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto in the 1970s to say:

"There is a Hindu Bomb, a Jewish Bomb and a Christian Bomb. There must be an Islamic Bomb too."

Bhutto has long been dead, but little detailed proof is needed to show that his ideas on an Islamic Bomb are still alive and well.

Debates on nuclear weapons in the Third World discuss almost without exception the potential for nuclear destruction of the known, established nuclear powers.

Analyses such as a spring 1985 report to the US State Department which make it clear that the consequences of nuclear hostilities between the superpowers and their allies would be catastrophic for the Third World go virtually unheeded in public.

The more alarming aspect in India's case is the rivalry between it and Pakistan. Bhutto's reference to the "Islamic Bomb" was due in part to suspicions that Israel already had nuclear weapons of its own and in part to rumours that India had similar ambitions.

Bhutto was ousted and executed, his policy was condemned. But his nuclear

## A message to Damascus — but what sort of message?

## Süddeutsche Zeitung

mats in the European Community are to be checked with a view to "suitable measures."

Last not least, security measures for Syrian Arab Airlines aircraft are to be intensified — whatever that may mean in practice.

Europe has at least spoken. A fortnight earlier the Common Market countries could agree only to disagree.

France and Germany are largely responsible for the decision not to condemn Syria in stronger terms. France and Germany jointly insisted on restraint.

It drew the churches' attention to the nuclearisation of South Africa yet to little avail even though this passage in

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course has been retained, as straight as die, by his adversaries and successors.

International experts are convinced Pakistan had long collected enough nuclear fuel to "produce at least a dozen nuclear weapons in the next three to five years," as US Senator Alan Cranston put it in June 1984.

In 1979 President Carter froze US economic and military aid to Pakistan because, he said, Pakistan planned to develop nuclear weapons.

After the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan US aid was resumed and substantially increased in 1981. Economic and military aid, in a ratio of about 1:1, will have totalled \$3.2bn between 1982 and 1987.

As in Senator Cranston's case in 1984 there could be domestic reasons for the latest Senate attempt, initially by the Democrats, to have US aid to Pakistan frozen again.

The argument for so doing is that Pakistan has even stepped up its nuclear arms programme. But independent, authoritative US scientists have rubbed their finger in the wound.

They refer to the capacity of the Kudampur power reactor near Karachi and, in particular, to the Cashmere reactor, where uranium could be converted into plutonium.

The Cashmere project has been declared top secret and out of bounds to external inspection and control.

Saint-Gobain, the French manufacturer, pulled out of the project under US pressure. But leading US expert Professor Harold Freeman says Pakistan still has the blueprints.

Pakistan owes much of its know-how to nuclear physicist Abdul Qader Khan, who spent three years working at a uranium enrichment plant in the Netherlands.

He disappeared with a large quantity of documents (for which he was convicted and sentenced in absentia by an Amsterdam court).

He is now officially employed at the Kahuta uranium enrichment plant in Pakistan — as its director.

Pakistan's official statements on nuclear armament are evasive. A vehement media attack by Pravda and Radio Moscow was dismissed more or less in passing, while Western criticism is practically ignored.

Other governments accused of developing nuclear weapons operate in much the same way. South Africa for instance has dismissed similar accusations as "incredible."

A June 1981 Nairobi declaration by the All-African Council of Churches on militarism and militarisation went largely unnoticed elsewhere in Africa for that matter.

All election forecasts were wrong. The outcome showed how unpredictable voters can be.

The SPD performance was so bad that many immediately called for Dohmnyi to resign.

What exactly did happen in Hamburg? Such a defeat can only be rooted in a complete feeling of insecurity by the electorate.

The nuclear non-proliferation treaty has long been undermined in spirit. All over the world there has been a considerable increase in the capacity from which nuclear weapons could be developed.

It is no longer enough to refer only to a nuclear threat arising from hostilities between the established nuclear powers.

The use of "small-scale" nuclear devices in a Third World conflict that seemed a storm in a teacup when viewed from the outside could, in the short or long term, prove extremely dangerous for mankind.

One striking feature of this election was that the SPD suffered above-average losses in areas where many voters

## HOME AFFAIRS

## SPD general-election hopes plummet after disasters in the Länder

## STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

The SPD's election defeats in Hamburg and Bavaria were so heavy that no one now seriously believes that it can win the general election in January.

There is simply not enough time to develop new, more appealing election strategies or to consider nominating a new candidate for chancellor to replace Johann Rau.

As in the political centre, which misuses the slogan of SPD left-wingers and the SPD's talk of a phaseout of nuclear energy.

For as long as the Greens are represented in the Bundestag there will be no left-wing majority without them.

However, a decision to move towards the Greens also involves risks for the SPD.

A joining of forces with the Greens

would mean that a clear dissociation from this party, as in Saarland and North Rhine-Westphalia, would no longer seem plausible.

As a result the SPD would not be able to claim that it is the sole representative of left-wing beliefs.

An acceptance of the Greens by the SPD just to secure majorities would allow the Greens to benefit from the FDP effect.

People would vote for the Greens when political majorities are at stake.

A further critical aspect of a Red-Green alliance would be a shift of emphasis within the SPD from the political centre to the left.

An alliance with the Greens would require concessions in the fields of energy, environmental and economic policies, concessions which might scare off the more middle-of-the-road supporters of the SPD.

The FDP acts as a coalition-maker, whereas the Greens are still not accepted as a possible coalition partner either because they don't want to be or because they are not wanted.

The SPD would probably also have to alter its security policy course, making Bonn an outsider in the western world.

What looks like turning into a long-

term dilemma for the SPD is already a problem for Shadow Chancellor Rau.

He has got to soak up votes from the Greens, but in focusing on the main election issues discussed by the Greens he strengthens their position.

He basically agrees with their complaints, but is unable to keep pace with their uncompromising ecological stance.

On the other hand, Rau needs votes from the political centre, which misuses

the slogan of SPD left-wingers and the SPD's talk of a phaseout of nuclear energy.

A majority is not in sight.

It's too late to take the necessary steps to change this situation.

A sudden declaration of support for Red-Green collaboration would make Rau look completely implausible.

What is more, at the moment a Red-Green majority probably doesn't exist anyway.

Thomas Löffelholz

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 13 November 1986)

## Defence ideas

Continued from page 1

months away profound deliberation is an unlikely immediate prospect. But a thorough reappraisal of security policy will then be due.

This policy review would best be undertaken in conjunction with Britain and France. Europe's views can only carry weight if they more or less tally with one country to the next.

But agreement will not be easy to reach. Britain and France are nuclear powers and reacted accordingly, with shock and doubt, to Reykjavik.

The SPD would probably also have to alter its security policy course, making Bonn an outsider in the western world.

What looks like turning into a long-

erated by the CDU, the SPD and CDU in a Grand Coalition or the SPD (or even the CDU?) in a coalition with the Greens?

If the SPD decides to form a coalition with the Greens it would go back on its promise (as it did in Hesse) and leave the SPD at federal level with a lot of explaining to do.

A Grand Coalition with the CDU, however, would undoubtedly strengthen the position of the Greens in Hamburg as a reservoir for left-wing opposition.

The only other alternative, apart from new elections of course, is a minority SPD government. But how long can that last?

Understandably, the SPD's candidate for chancellorship in Bonn, Johannes Rau, didn't want the Hamburg elections to be regarded as a test election for Bonn.

Nevertheless, the result of the state elections in Lower Saxony in the summer, the disastrous election result in Bavaria and the bitter defeat in Hamburg make one thing clear: it's uphill all the way for the SPD in its struggle for power in Bonn.

The Social Democrats are bound to have been disheartened by the election result in Hamburg.

How can Johannes Rau now seriously talk of an absolute majority for the SPD or even an election victory on 25 January without running the risk of being ridiculed by the voters?

It almost looks as if the general election in January is already all over bar the shouting. Jürgen Offenbach

(Stuttgarter Nachrichten, 10 November 1986)

## Why Hamburg turned on its favourite party

live in houses built by the Neue Heimat property group.

The conservative and liberal parties had clear gains. There has been a definite swing to the right in the city which is traditionally left-wing.

There was also a surprisingly large increase in the vote for the Green-Alternative party.

For the first time this party had a two-digit share of the vote, yet another sensational aspect of the Hamburg elections.

The fact that all its candidates for the city parliament were women (led by Christina Kukielka) is undoubtedly one reason for this success.

The problems the SPD Senate had in dealing with the affair surrounding the "Hamburg encirclement" of demonstrators also induced many former SPD supporters to vote for the Green-Alternative party.

The SPD is the victim of a tremendous polarisation in the city.

An extremely problematic situation has resulted for the Social Democrats and the city of Hamburg itself.

Once again the Hamburg elections have led to a stalemate situation.

Which party should govern the city?

The SPD in a minority government tol-

**WEAPONRY**

## Genetic technology aids germ warfare research in spite of treaty

**S**ignatories to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 agreed never to use biological and chemical weapons because of the terrible damage they can inflict.

In 1975 an international convention outlawing biological and toxic weapons came into effect. Up to the end of 1985 this convention had been signed by 103 states.

This convention made it illegal to develop, produce and stockpile biological weapons.

The ban, however, only covered types and quantities of germ weapons that were not produced for prophylactic, protective and other peaceful purposes.

These exceptions were the convention's weak point. Pathogenic agents, which make biological weapons possible, could be used in research into protective measures. It followed then that, research into defence against germ warfare was permitted under the convention.

Thus genetic technology made an appearance into biological weapon research. Peace researcher Alfred Meistersheimer said: "Genetic technology made the use of biological weapons that much more interesting".

Previously the attacker was concerned that he himself could be infected by the pathogenic agent used as a weapon, but today vaccines, produced with the aid of genetic technology, give pro-



**Süddeutsche Zeitung**

Wochenzeitung für Politik und Kultur

Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft

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In the eyes of the Communist world the Washington-based International Monetary Fund (IMF) must represent a stronghold of the capitalist system.

The Czechoslovakian party newspaper *Rude Pravé* recently published some very strong words about the IMF.

A number of other Communist countries, however, such as Yugoslavia, Romania, Hungary and Poland, have risked Soviet displeasure by joining up.

China and Vietnam have kept the membership which their predecessor governments entered.

Some critics in Washington feel that Communist countries should not be members of the IMF at all.

But with Eastern bloc countries firmly embedded in the lending system of the free world the benefits of Communist country membership are mutual.

Countries can also become a member of the World Bank and borrow there. This means member countries can demonstrate their creditworthiness to the whole world.

The IMF provides information so other member countries can check on the financial situation of their trading partners. This information is then passed on from official sources to banks and businesses.

Some western countries use their position in the IMF as a lever for political aims.

Others, for example, the Federal Republic of Germany, don't, much to the surprise of many Fund members.

There are repeated rumours that the Soviet Union will soon be joining up and that it is simply waiting for a framework agreement to be drawn up between Comecon and the European Community.

Strange as it may seem there are ex-

## ■ FINANCE

# East Bloc sups with the IMF capitalist devil

*Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung*

By Viktor Meier

Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

12 November 1986

## ■ BUSINESS

# Hoechst heads list of Euro takeover raids in USA

European companies' buying spree in America is causing alarm, according to American economics weekly *Business Week*.

The magazine recently wrote: "The urge in Europe to buy in America is irresistible, from multinationals such as British Petroleum to small companies such as Sweden's Pharmacia."

The purchases are not small. They involve whole corporations. For instance, the leading French industrial gases group L'Air Liquide paid billion dollars for the Big Three Industries, Sweden's Electrolux shelled out \$750m for White Consolidated Industries, and British Petroleum paid \$500m for Purina Mills.

The magazine, shocked at these raids on US corporations, commented that a new kind of dare-devil capitalism was the fashion in Europe today.

West Germany was one of the leading addicts for this kind of commercial advertising, *Business Week* maintained.

Early this year Siemens bought up GTE Telecommunications for \$420m. Just a few weeks ago Bertelsmann hit the headlines when it acquired America's second largest publishing house, Doubleday, for \$475m. This made Bertelsmann the largest media group in the world.

But all this is small beer compared to this week's announcement that Frankfurt-based Hoechst is bidding for the New York chemicals giant, Celanese, for something like DM5.9bn, the most costly take-over in the Federal Republic's history.

Wolfgang Hilger has been chairman of the Hoechst executive board for the past six months. Before any false impressions could be formed he hastened to assure the business community that this is, as the Americans say, "a friendly take-over," actively supported by Celanese management.

Hilger said that in American terms the purchase price was nothing unusual. It was ten per cent over the stock exchange quotation.

If Hoechst had taken action earlier a lot of money could have been saved, even taking into consideration the current favourable dollar-deutschmark exchange rate.

In 1984 Celanese shares struggled to maintain a \$70 level. Last year they were valued at \$150, now they are quoted at \$245.

Hoechst has no problems financing this super-deal. The organisation's "war chest" is well stocked.

At the end of 1985 the balance showed liquid funds totalling DM1.2bn. To that can be added a capital increase of DM883m early this year, and, according to Hilger, there are the profits from current business.

Hoechst has, then, to hand 40 per cent of the purchase price without endangering in any way the company's other investment plans.

The remaining 60 per cent of the purchase price will be raised by Hoechst's America subsidiary on the US capital market.

The executives of other chemicals groups acknowledge with envy that the Hoechst deal is an unprecedented show of strength.

Hoechst was in a tight spot striving to find a stronger position on the American market. Other West German chemicals groups had already improved their

position on this market. In 1978 Bayer purchased the chemicals giant Miles, that at that time had sales of a billion dollars.

Four years later Bayer acquired the Compugraphic Corporation, a computer technology organisation for the printing industry.

Last year BASF purchased from Celanese a division handling high-quality synthetics for \$420m.

Among BASF's other purchases was the coloured printing ink manufacturer Inmont that also had sales of a billion dollars a year. But parallel to this acquisition in America Hoechst had to close down substantial synthetic production capacities. The American Hoechst Corporation could suddenly no longer keep pace with Bayer and BASF. Profits fell to \$5.7m last year. The corporation was only able to remain in the black with difficulty.

Even if profits can be sustained in 1986, sales are only likely to increase a modest 5.1 per cent to \$1.76bn. Bayer and BASF expect sales in America of \$4.5bn each.

The danger for Hoechst is that it will for ever be in third place among the three dye manufacturers.

Things have now changed. Assuming Celanese is included in the group's 1986 international balance sheet, should Hoechst have sales of over \$5bn in America, Hoechst would then unexpectedly be in the top place among its West German competitors.

Hoechst would also overtake the two in worldwide business. There are those even who say that Hoechst will return to top place among Europe's chemicals manufacturers.

BASF was top last year with a turnover of DM47.7bn, Bayer second with

DM45.9bn, and Hoechst in third place with sales of DM42.7bn.

Including the seven billion marks from Celanese Hilger will have achieved a sales figure of over DM50bn.

Hoechst reasons for getting so deeply involved in the American market are the same as those of most companies that extend themselves across the Atlantic.

Wolfgang Hilger said: "The US is the largest closed market for chemicals in the world. But the US market has not had this significance for Hoechst until now."

Siemens boss Karlheinz Kasko spoke in the same way of America's electrical engineering and telecommunications market, and the head of Bertelsmann, Mark Wössner, said the same of the American media market.

German businessmen are united on another point concerning the American market. It is the most demanding in the world and in many areas of a leader in technical progress.

Hoechst, for instance, with the acquisition of Celanese gets access to top-drawer know-how for technical fibres and first-class performance material.

One thing is certain: even in America there is a limit to everything with growth rates of between 2.5 to three per cent.

*Th. Mönch-Tegeder/B. Salchow  
(Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt,  
Bonn, 7 November 1986)*



Frankfurter  
**Neue Presse**

**M**edia giant Bertelsmann is taking a breather after its two take-over coups in America.

Executive board chairman Mark Wössner said that the acquisition of the music and recording activities of RCA and Doubleday, America's second largest publishing house, had given Bertelsmann indigestion.

The massive increase in growth with international sales jumping up from the previous DM7.6bn to DM10.2bn

awarded the city's innovation prize. It is economically much more promising.

The twin-engine concept is based on the fact that the full power of a conventional bus engine is only needed to start the vehicle. Once it is moving a much smaller engine is sufficient. As a result the larger engine does not run at all

for much of the time.

If the bus were to be powered by a smaller engine once it was on the move, this smaller engine could run at peak efficiency and economy.

Initial experiments have been with twin 77-kilowatt engines instead of a single 147-kilowatt engine.

A clearer idea of the saving is indicated by the size of engine needed to generate this power. The twin engines are 2.4 litres each, the conventional engine is an 11-litre diesel.

The twins are fitted out with electronic transmission and automatic clutch units. They drive a single shaft connected to the rear axle differential.

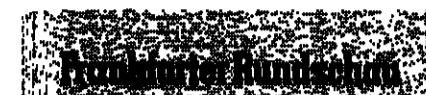
The two engines run with one almost constantly in operation and the other only in use to give peak power, being switched on when more than a certain amount of power is required — to accelerate, for instance.

Once a cruising speed has been reached the second engine is cut off.

When the bus brakes hard, when turning into a parking bay, for instance, the first engine is cut off too. The bus then

## ■ TRANSPORT

# Tests with two-engined buses in city traffic show big fuel savings



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When the bus brakes hard, when turning into a parking bay, for instance, the first engine is cut off too. The bus then

"freewheels" into the stop to drop and take on passengers.

The driver has nothing to do with the controls that regulate all these operations. Automatic transmission has long been a standard feature of conventional buses. Here too the driver simply has to accelerate or brake.

As gear changes are staggered during acceleration the pressure on clutch linings is reduced too.

Trials have shown the twin-engined buses to handle more satisfactorily, with drivers soon growing used to "free-wheeling" when the engine is cut off.

This is literally what happens. The engine is switched off and doesn't just idle. It switches back on automatically in less than a second when required.

Trials have borne out computer estimates of fuel savings of between 16 and 20 per cent.

The oil and coolant cycles of the auxiliary engine are maintained at the right temperature even when the engine is out of action; this is essential to ensure long engine life.

Two extra power units have been added to make sure the power-assisted steering remains fully operational at slow speeds. One runs at speeds of below 10kph, the other when the engine is virtually idling or switched off.

Since the engine virtually no longer serves as an auxiliary brake an electric retarder has been added to make the bus brake in much the same way as conventional vehicles and, of course, to ease pressure on the wheel brakes.

Yet despite these extras and the twin transmission units and their various electronic controls the twin-engined bus weighs less than standard vehicles.

Weight can be undercut by an estimated 200kg by transferring transmission to the differential.

Stranger still, the twin-engine concept cuts running and maintenance costs even though the larger engine runs twice as long as the smaller (400,000km, or about five years).

That is because the larger engine needs a complete overhaul after about 200,000km. It also costs about DM45,000 new, whereas the smaller unit complete with gearbox costs a mere DM9,000.

The project is being subsidised by both the Federal Research and Technology Ministry and the city's Senator of Science and Research.

Dietrich Zimmermann  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 November 1986)

## ■ SAFETY

# Thinking ahead and avoiding accidents

Stiddeutsche Zeitung

People behave in widely differing ways in an emergency. This is when accidents are likely to happen. Their behaviour is governed by basic sensorimotor processes — sense impressions that trigger movements.

The work done by Dietrich Ungerer and his staff at Bremen University's sensorimotor research laboratory includes identifying risk factors, probing accident causes and devising precautionary measures.

Whether the basic sensorimotor processes run smoothly will depend on the information capacity and information reserves at a person's disposal in a risk situation.

Addressing the 11th international cybernetics congress in Namur, Belgium, Ungerer dealt with the fundamental connection between stress and accidents.

These basic processes were, he said, influenced by disturbances in and the speed of human information processing, by tiredness, by rapid environmental changes, by unusual demands and by difficulties in speech communication.

People in risk situations had to check what was going on and what they heard and saw. They must then guess what is likely to happen next.

The first problem to be borne in mind was, he said, man's limited information capacity.

The ability of a pilot, a motorist or a person in an everyday risk situation to avoid making a mistake depended on many events he could register and process.

The more tired he was, the greater the stress and the poorer his training, the lower his information processing capacity was to undergo an upset or breakdown.

Speech communication was a special problem in emergency and risk situations. "Speech," Ungerer said, "can upset information processing to such an extent that behaviour is more risk-prone."

Yet understanding others could be extremely important — communication between crew members in an airliner's cockpit or between cockpit and airport control tower, for instance.

The way in which instructions were given could make it much easier for the pilot to handle a situation. So the Bremen accident research scientists have devised a "preventive" mode of speech communication.

It is intended for use in training and in learning how to behave in a manner conducive to safety.

Preventive forethought by motorists is another problem the Bremen research team is probing, especially now road-users can be found guilty of an offence in Germany if they are proved not to have anticipated an accident.

Drivers must thus bear in mind what might happen and drive accordingly. Experiments in the Bremen sensorimotor laboratory are aimed at determining factors that limit forethought.

The research team then plans to devise methods of boosting the ability to think ahead.

But it didn't. The Fiero ended up by weighing 80kg more than a comparable Volkswagen Scirocco, with conventional pressed steel coachwork.

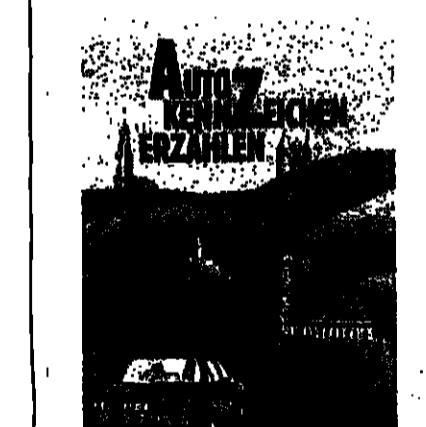
The project has now been abandoned.

Mario Müller

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 8 November 1986)

(Stiddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 3 November 1986)

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(Frankfurter Neues Presse, 6 November 1986)

## ■ SOCIETY

## New Jewish centre reflects new mood

About 30,000 Jews live in West Germany. Forty per cent were born after the war. Frankfurt has a Jewish population of about 5,500, not quite as many as Berlin, which has the biggest Jewish community in the country. A mark of Jewish self-confidence in Germany is a Jewish centre which has been opened in Frankfurt.

Many younger Jews are challenging the lack of assertiveness of their elders. They want to know why they should be so reticent about their Jewishness.

This emerging self-confidence is reflected in the Jewish Community Centre building in Frankfurt which contains a kindergarten, a primary school and religious, cultural, sports and entertainment facilities.

The building looks just like any other, but it has special security arrangements: bullet-proof windows; for example.

Security accounted for a tenth of the DM32m spent on the land and building costs.

A member of the community's executive committee said the alternative would have been to have built a high wall around the centre. "No one wanted that," he said.

So other steps have been taken. Every hour a police car drives past. When children have finished school or kindergarten, they are all driven away together.

Threats are constantly being made, mostly anonymous but, recently, callers have been identifying organisations they represent.

The community executive calmly said: "Just think of Istanbul or Vienna. Left-wing terrorists, right-wing terrorists, terrorists from the Middle East. The Jewish centre could be a target for any of these groups."

Older people among the community will never get rid of their anxieties, but the self-confidence of the young Jews in Frankfurt is more recognisable in Frankfurt than any other German city.

They are German citizens who acknowledge the state and the demands it makes of them, but they want to protect and underline their distinctive qualities.

German public opinion was made aware of this in the demonstrations against the Rainer Werner Fassbinder play, *Die Stadt, der Müll und der Tod*, staged in Frankfurt in November 1985.

The new Jewish Centre that has been under construction for a long time and has only recently gone into use, has created a new, odd even, situation. It is a development that many Jews, particularly in Frankfurt, are scared about.

The building includes a fair amount of symbolism: cracked tablets on which the Ten Commandments are written, the menorah and the Star of David. It reflects the varied life of a group about which most of its fellow citizens know little.

There is the Jewish primary school, it was established 20 years ago and has places for 120 children in a preparatory class and eight classes over four grades.

The school was previously located elsewhere. It has such a good reputation that many non-Jewish parents have their children educated at the school, although it costs DM350 per month (for members of the Jewish Community the fee is DM250). A quarter of the child-

ren and half the teaching staff are not Jewish. The school curriculum is the same as any other school with two exceptions: classes in Hebrew (as a foreign language) and the Jewish religion are held. About a half of the non-Jewish children voluntarily take part in the Jewish religion instruction. There is no question of religious conversion, however. A missionary urge is foreign to the Jewish faith, but it is hoped that the young people taught at the school will one day be ambassadors for a better understanding of Jews and Jewry.

Next year two more school grades will be added to the school's programme. There is a demand for 5th and 6th grades in the school where pupils will be promoted according to their individual ability.

The kindergarten for 70 small children has also been brought into the centre. It would not be easy to find another kindergarten in this country whose routine is so deeply embedded in adult life, whether it is the parents of the toddlers, relations or strangers.

There is perhaps one difference. Jews in a German city stick together more than do others. Many features in the new centre have been paid for by donations. Subscriptions paid for the DM120,000 menorah in the hall.

The restaurant, open from 11 in the morning until 11 at night, serves kosher food and is a kind of thank-you to the city for its assistance.

The centre includes a hall seating 600 that can be used as a theatre, concert hall or for birthdays, weddings and other festive occasions.

There are also group and handicraft rooms and a special room with a wall,

**DIE WELT**

bar for the centre's much-praised dance group.

In addition the centre has a splendid sports hall, particularly for the Jewish gymnastics and track-and-field association, Makkabim, that takes part in the Frankfurt local football league.

The centre has a council chamber for the Jewish Community parliament, elected every three years.

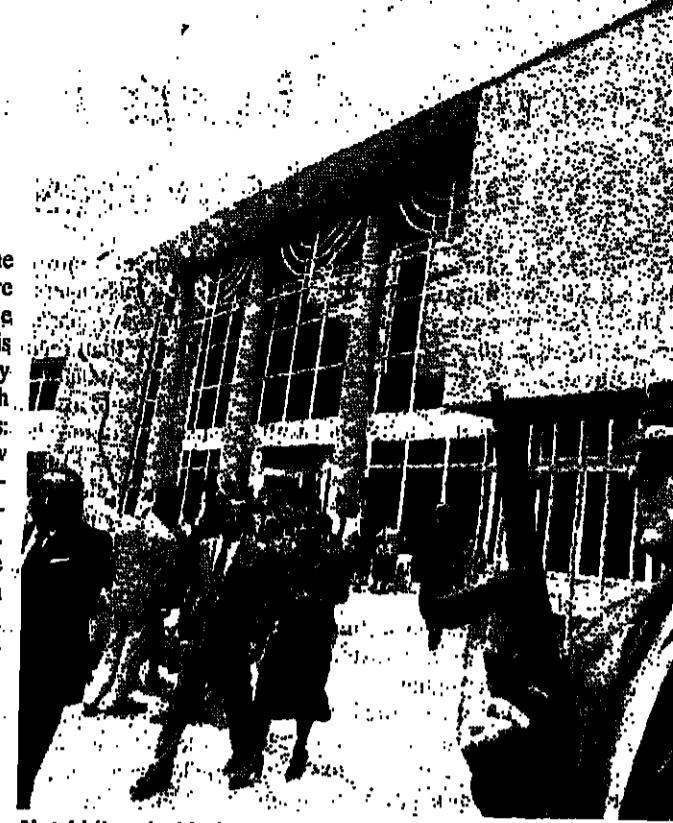
Last of all there is a windowless disco for the 250 young Jewish people in Frankfurt. One would like to regard it as all very impressive, but Jews standing in front of the centre do, in fact, hear passers-by comment: "Look at that, international Jewry is back."

Comments such as these show traces of the old prejudice that assumes all Jews are rich businessmen.

A few Frankfurt statistics throw some light on this:

Seventy per cent of the church tax collected by the city from the Jewish Community comes out of income tax — this is the same for the church tax collected by the state from Christians.

Continued on page 16



Not hiding behind a wall: the Jewish centre in Frankfurt.  
(Photo: AP)

There are between 300 and 400 Jews in Frankfurt who collect social benefits, a Jewish social service that covers for example meals on wheels, out-patients and care for the aged.

There are rich people and poor people among them, and many, many children.

The Jewish birth rate is higher than the German rate, but the social structure is similar.

It will try and promote understanding on a wider plane and try to provide little enlightenment so that Jews and Germans might be able to get along without embarrassment. That is according to a senior official of the theatre, William F. Lampert.

The initiative for the theatre came from German-Jewish associations in this country plus the major Christian churches.

The Jewish communities hold back. Lampert pointed out that this was understandable because of increasing evidence of racism, because of President Reagan's visit to Bitburg war cemetery and because of the staging of a controversial Rainer Werner Fassbinder play in Frankfurt in November 1985.

But Lampert was prepared himself to go ahead. Performances will be limited to works by Jewish playwrights. Many works languish in archives, never having been performed. Among them are some of some significance, he says.

## Theatre opens as synagogue re-opens

**Frankfurter  
Neue Presse**

The Auerbach synagogue has opened again after half a century. The same night, not by coincidence, the first professional Jewish theatre company gave its first performance.

Auerbach forms part of the centre of Bensheim-Auerbach, south of Darmstadt.

The theatre's first play was in German, *Der Puppenspieler von Lodi*, by Gilles Segal.

Both events were designed to reduce the foreignness of things Jewish and to break down the lack of communication between non-Jewish Germans and Jews.

The synagogue was only saved from Nazi storm troopers because it became a workshop owned by non-Jews.

The theatre company will go on tour in an attempt to revive links between German and Jewish culture. But it will not just work towards promoting Jewish theatre traditions.

This raised the question of whether the times had become more violent or whether scriptwriters, directors and programme planners in the end just could not think of anything better.

The conference took a fresh look at the violence problem in practice. Journalists gave their opinions and so did television programme planners.

The mainspring of the three days of discussions were two opening lectures.

Professor Hacker maintained that television had increased the public appetite for violence. Responsibility is not diminished by saying that the world is like this.

Television presents a total view of the world through well thought-out strategies. In a culture in which people read less and less television has a greater responsibility.

Hacker ironically noted with regret that television people secretly "wanted to present the end of the world."

He conceded, however, that a burning forest filmed against a dark night sky was for him more interesting than a television discussion on dialectical materialism.

It is no argument to say that viewers who repeatedly watch violence get a taste for it.

He pointed out that no-one had ever thrown way his toothbrush after repeatedly watching a beautiful woman in a television advertising spot clean her teeth.

**Michael Vogt**  
(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 23 October 1986)

### Continued from page 5

process. The OECD's regular economic surveys and forecasts have been particularly useful. They have helped industrialised countries elaborate feasible economic strategies.

The activities of the organisation's development aid committee have made sure that the complex problems of Third World aid are taken into account by these strategies and that at least five industrialised countries have exceeded the accepted development aid target of 0.7 per cent of each industrialised country's GNP.

He has since worked in Bensheim. Now he has his wish: an independent Jewish theatre company. It was formed under the chairmanship of Professor Alphonse Silbermann, The state, city banks and individuals supported the

One thing is for sure: it is difficult to imagine today's economic policy discussions without the OECD.

## ■ TELEVISION

## Regular diet of murder in the living room

"plex" pervades television reporting, forgetting to report events in detail and their significance.

This means that television does not do justice to its responsibilities and that the medium places increasing priority on the crucial role it has in influencing social trends.

Politicians are given the opportunity to present their views just as they will, leaving viewers to passivity, instead of being on the look-out for new ways of presenting to viewers background information and some idea of how affairs are interrelated.

In his lecture Axel Corti, an editor from Vienna, gave a true picture of viewers who are increasingly having difficulty in coping with reality.

Violence produces a hunger for more violence, he said. "When pornography began to be tedious, this did not set off a 'so what' effect among the public, as expected. Rather specialists arrived on the scene and violence was introduced to give new kicks. Things developed from there."

Corti believes that the same happened to television. People have become slaves to fabrications. Murder, he said, is a common feature of West German living rooms. A viewer might get up from the television to get a drink and return to find an actor or actress dead.

He said: "No-one would publicly admit that he or she wanted to see children being tortured, murder and rape." However that is more and more expected from television.

Warnings that television violence will be emulated are dismissed by reference to the brutality in classic fairytales. Corti said: "Children have rarely thrown anyone into an oven."

Television journalist Heinz Werner Hübner from Cologne, speaking at the end, warned that concentration on the viewing figures had led to a slackening of the reins. This would eventually lead to all programmes being equally bad.

For a long time now television has gone over the brink. The American situation now prevails in early evening programming. In a culture in which people read less and less television has a greater responsibility.

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**Michael Vogt**  
(Allgemeine Zeitung, Mainz, 23 October 1986)

### Continued from page 5

Nevertheless, many OECD initiatives were strongly criticised.

Its campaign against the duty of banks not to divulge information on its customers and efforts to create a transnational fiscal police force were dismissed by Swiss experts as classic case of well-meaning but erroneous objectives.

The OECD has also frequently been criticised as a paper tiger bogged down in red tape.

OECD experts quite rightly claim working in the organisation is like drilling your way through a thick board: you need plenty of perseverance.

One of the ministers who had attended numerous OECD conferences in the past was more modest; his conclusion: "It's definitely worth the effort providing no damage is done".

**Jörg Foschag**  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 8 November 1986)

## ■ FILMS

## Festival hopes to discover unknown female talent

**Kieler Nachrichten**

While in the main, the documentary and traditional forms of narration prevailed, some of the short films included in the programme showed an inclination, along with the pluck, to dabble in new forms; films with dream characters and experiments with sound and cutting.

This year's Feminalc was also the occasion for a meeting of the women filmmakers association. The association is considering making a complaint about the constitutionality of the new film promotion legislation enacted by the Bonn government, since demands that there should be an equal representation of women on committees remain disregarded.

The consequences of such legal action, should it be disputed, would be a never-ending conflict about equal rights in the film industry.

Half ironically it was said at Feminalc: "We shall achieve real equal opportunities if mediocre women have management positions."

**Danielle Krüger**

(Kieler Nachrichten, 24 October 1986)

### Continued from page 10

first production, Bensheim will be the home base for the touring theatre company that will be signed up to perform in other theatres.

A lot was expected from the first performance from critics, culture experts and emigrants from abroad.

These expectations could not hope to be filled because of personnel difficulties and a small budget of only DM16,000. The theme of the play was also difficult to handle.

At the opening, Biddy Pastor said that the accent this year had been changed from a "contemplation of the world" to wider issues.

This widening of horizons was evident this year in various films, obviously in the main in the longer productions.

The Austrian contribution *Kuchengespräche mit Rebellen*, made by Karin Berger, Elisabeth Holzinger, Charlotte Podgornik and Lisbeth N. Trallori, highlighted the historical angle.

The camera work in this documentary was unsatisfactorily simple. It told the story of four women in the Austrian resistance, describing their unending courage.

Susanna Zankl also dealt with the resistance movement in Austria in her *Eine Minute Dunkel macht uns nicht blind*.

This film tells the story of the architect Margarete Schütte-Lihotzky who in prison came in contact with a new solidarity among women. Other films gave an insight into other countries. *Jeder Tag Geschicht* by Gabriele Baur and Kristina Konrad is a convincing documentary about daily life in Nicaragua, showing the advances made by the revolution and the difficulties it has encountered.

Cornelia Schröder in her *Der El Nino* — *Slum zum Paradies* portrays the lives of three women working on a development aid project in Port Sudan. This film is a cautious and frank approach to the circumstances governing the lives of others.

Allowances must be made for the short time available for rehearsal.

Lampert's professional production and setting were unnecessarily given an amateur air. The attic was disquietingly true to detail.

The second production is already in rehearsal, a play by Max Zweig on South American ethics and morals.

**Elsbeth Regge**

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 30 October 1986)

## ■ THE ENVIRONMENT

### Rhine ecosystem damage is 'devastating'

**Stiddeutsche Zeitung**

**C**hemical pollution of the Rhine downstream from Basle after a fire at Sandoz, the Swiss chemical company, has caused mass death of micro-organisms in the river.

Tests of water samples taken as far downstream as Mainz and Wiesbaden are said by the Environment Ministries of the Rhineland-Palatinate and Hesse to have revealed the death of small river creatures on which fish feed.

They include river crabs, water fleas, lice, beetles and larvae. "Devastating" was the verdict of Marlene Mühe, spokeswoman for the Rhineland-Palatine Ministry.

Environment Minister Klaus Töpfer says there is a danger of long-term damage to the Rhine's eco-system — even though fish might not have died in the Rhineland-Palatinate as they did further upstream in Baden-Württemberg.

Rhenish waterworks filter water from the river have been warned and have taken precautions, so drinking water supplies are unlikely to be affected.

Herr. Töpfer said laboratory analysis of the flesh of dead eels washed ashore had shown a disulfoton count of 0.77 milligrams per kilogram, as opposed to a normal level of 0.01 milligrams.

He advised against fishing in the river at present, let alone eating fish caught in the Rhine.

Hesse Environment Minister Joschka Fischer plans to invite chemicals companies based in his state to confer with the authorities on the lessons to be learned from this latest case of pollution and on precautions to be taken in respect of the firms' fertiliser depots.

These depots can, as shown in Basle, be an incalculable ground water hazard," says Ministry spokeswoman Christiane Kohl.

Water resources up to and including the food cycle are threatened, she says.

The wave of pollution between 70 and 80km (50 miles) long heading downstream from the Swiss border reached North Rhine-Westphalia on 7 November.

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## East Bloc begins to act as pollution plays havoc

**L**unar landscapes of dead forests and lifeless rivers and lakes are typical of Eastern Europe's environmental problems, according to a report published by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Bonn.

All waterworks had stopped using water filtered from the Rhine.

The Cologne EPA advised against letting children and dogs play on the banks of the river for a few days. Water sports enthusiasts would do well to take it easy for a while too. Dead fish washed ashore should not be touched.

The Bonn Federal government accused the Swiss authorities of delay in notifying it of the pollution.

Bonn government spokesman Friedhelm Ost told journalists in the German capital that Switzerland had not raised the international alarm agreed in such circumstances.

He was reported as saying German firms were also to be required to review the precautions envisaged in emergencies of this kind.

The Swiss government was expected to submit in about a week the report requested on the causes, course and effect of the fire and the pollution of the Rhine.

A copy would also be submitted to the French authorities.

The Social Democratic parliamentary party called a special session of the Bundestag environmental affairs committee.

Volker Hauff, deputy SPD leader in the Bonn Bundestag, accused the government of withholding information.

He said the Environment and Transport Ministers had "gone into hiding." The Rhine was known to be partially dead already. There could be no alternative to making precautions mandatory in the chemical industry.

Samples have been found to contain 220 times the amount of cadmium, 165 times the amount of zinc and 135 times the amount of lead permitted.

Several villages have had to be abandoned in the Lublin copper area. Eighty per cent of sewage is still pumped untreated into rivers and lakes.

Some Upper Silesian rivers and lakes are already as salty as the Baltic where, in Danzig Bay, the water is largely toxic.

Similar reports are received from Czechoslovakia, a country poor in water resources where entire categories of flora and fauna are threatened with extinction.

In Bohemia about 400,000 hectares of woodland have been totally destroyed. In the Erzgebirge hills scarcely a single tree survives at altitudes higher than 900 metres (2,950ft).

Supplies of safe drinking water can no longer be guaranteed. In Prague babies under the age of one are not even allowed to drink boiled tap water.

Yet the city's drinking water has long ceased to be taken from the Moldau, which is far too heavily polluted for safety's sake. Water is pumped from the Zelivka, 80km (50 miles) away.

In East Germany only 17 per cent of main waterways can still be used as sources of drinking water. East Germany, included in Eastern Europe for the purposes of the report, suffers mainly from brown coal combustion and inadequate purification of industrial effluent and domestic sewage.

Shock examples are listed that disprove the claim, made for years in the Soviet Union and East Germany, that only capitalism is incapable of solving environmental problems.

It clearly makes no difference to flora and fauna whether they are the victims of capitalist profit orientation or communist plan fulfilment.

Environmental campaigners in Rumania can still expect to be tried on criminal charges. Since 1984 President Ceausescu has combated the effect of pollution on historic monuments by wholesale demolition.

About one per cent of the population, or well over half a million people in the Federal Republic of Germany, are either suffering from schizophrenia or will do so at some stage of their lives.

Close relatives are known to be higher-risk cases, so there may be said to be a higher family frequency even though the complaint is not a hereditary one.

Medical textbooks and reference works still say what causes schizophrenia is totally unclear.

The one-week Dahlem conference made it clear that three sectors might play a part in the causes of the complaint and the forms it takes. They are:

**T**he old scientific argument of whether mental illness was due more to hereditary or to social factors has proved of little practical benefit.

Several factors have unquestionably been shown to be to blame for schizophrenia at least, with the latest techniques revealing more and more about factors in the biological category.

This biological sector of a much more far-reaching phenomenon, schizophrenia, was the subject of a Dahlem conference in Berlin at the end of October.

Over 50 scientists from various disciplines and all over the world outlined the latest state of research and, more particularly, the aspects on which they felt further research is needed.

Schizophrenia, generally — and most inaccurately — known as a "split personality," is an endogenous psychosis accompanied by various symptoms, including hallucinations, ego disturbances and feelings of madness.

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Medical textbooks and reference works still say what causes schizophrenia is totally unclear.

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## ■ MEDICINE

### Doctors look at the possible causes of schizophrenia

- genetical factors
- physical causes
- social and mental aspects

Bonn human geneticist Peter Prroppen said all disciplines concerned were now agreed that genetics played a part. Studies of twins and families had proved the point.

What was still not clear and remained to be investigated was which and how many defective genes contributed toward the complaint.

A single, specific genetic factor was unlikely to be to blame. The main target of further research must be to identify genetic markers.

By these he meant diagnostically identifiable deviations in genetic information that invariably occurred both in schizophrenic patients and in people who had yet to suffer from an outbreak of the complaint.

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• and that certain viruses were partly to blame.

Antibodies for certain viruses had been identified in quantity in some schizophrenia patients, but that alone was not conclusive proof.

Professor Tim Crow, a British specialist, sought to reconcile the genetic and virus hypotheses. Certain genetic factors might, he said, become independent and take on the character of viruses.

A likelier hypothesis on which little research has so far been conducted is that "decent" brain changes involving chemical messengers known as neurotransmitters might have something to do with the outbreak and course of schizophrenia.

One of the most important results of the Dahlem conference, says Professor Helmchen, is that further progress, possibly leading to improvements in therapy, seem well within the realm of possibility.

But research of this kind will inevitably be very expensive, take a long time and accordingly require extra financial backing.

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 1 November 1986)

## Warning against dieting purely to look better

**T**he more Germans go on diets, the fatter they grow, says Göttingen nutritionist Volker Pudel, who plans to prove his point in a three-year research project.

The Federal Research Ministry has approved a DM 100,000 grant toward the cost of the project.

Laboratory experiments are to check whether the diets many German women try out from time to time are not the cause of serious weight problems and upsets in eating habits.

Professor Pudel, who heads the nutritional psychology research unit at Göttingen University, says nearly all diets increasingly fail in the long term.

Blitz or crash diets in particular do serious medium-term damage.

The body adapts in a fairly short time to the lower food intake, he says. It starts saving energy and in some cases makes do with 50 per cent of its previous energy requirement.

Once a crash diet has been abandoned this energy-saving reaction leads to a substantial weight gain despite a normal calorie intake.

Two other tenets were, he said, highly speculative but most interesting. They were:

- that schizophrenia was in part an acquired immune disease, one in which the body destroyed its own immune system;

(Der Tagesspiegel, Berlin, 1 November 1986)

## Immune-system suppressant in diabetes research

**C**yclosporin A, a drug administered after organ transplants to suppress immune response and prevent rejection of the transplanted organ by the body, has been used against diabetes.

Promising initial results have been achieved with newly registered diabetics requiring insulin treatment.

Cyclosporin A has helped them to maintain their output of the vital hormone — insulin — and to generally improve their metabolism.

It will be three to five years before we know whether the drug can be generally used to treat diabetics, says Dr Hubert

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 November 1986)

## ■ FRONTIERS

## Steel firm denies maltreating foreign workers: story 'a fantasy', court told

Günter Wallraff is an investigative journalist whose exposés have made him a hero or a villain, depending on the point of view.

His method has been to get hired by companies posing as a worker and collect evidence, sometimes using aids like hidden cameras.

He has reported in this way on several cases including a newspaper's news gathering habits and an insurance company's methods.

His latest effort is a book called *Ganz Unten* (At the Very Bottom) which reports on how Germany's biggest steelmaker, Thyssen Stahl, treated some Turkish workers.

The book has been a runaway best-seller with nearly two and a half million copies sold so far, and translations into 18 languages either completed or planned.

Some of Wallraff's descriptions are graphic: "in no time it (the dust) is so thick that you can't see your hand in front of your eyes. You don't breathe the dust in any more, you swallow it and eat it. It chokes you. Every breath is torture. Three hours. That means breathing in 3,000 times. Which means pumping the lungs full of coke dust... in between you try and get your breath back, but there is no escape because you have to work."

Now, more than a year after publication, the steelmaker is hitting back. It is suing. It says *Ganz Unten* is a fantasy, it wants a court in Düsseldorf to ban further publication and distribution.

In another passage, Wallraff, who does have witnesses to back his charges, tells how workers at the steel plant were required to keep on working despite emergency sirens and red lights indicating danger and that workers should leave the area.

An illuminated notice warned that during a particular process, oxygen might escape and that this could lead to an explosion. But the workers had to keep on working.

He alleged that a Thyssen man had told a Turkish worker who became frightened and wanted to leave the area that if he did, it would be taken as a refusal to work and he would be dismissed.

Thyssen Stahl claim that Wallraff's descriptions are based on a jumble of assertions and a misunderstanding of the warning system.

For these statements and a whole series of others Thyssen Stahl are seeking the injunction against Wallraff after a month of haggling about the formation of an independent committee of inquiry ended inconclusively.

Both sides complained that the candidates proposed by the opposing side, maintaining they were either not competent enough or biased.

Thyssen Stahl want to damage Wallraff's reputation as a serious investigative journalist. However, Wallraff himself stresses that he has so far defended his book in five court actions and not been defeated once.

But he has "voluntarily," as his Cologne publishers Kiepenheuer & Witsch put it, made alterations to two chapters, alterations that did not concern Thyssen Stahl.

He made these alterations because he had taken material from other sources, without acknowledging that he was quoting from someone else.

These embarrassing borrowings raise

the suspicion that the book was written in a hurry, helped by unnamed co-authors and written without too much concern for precision.

No matter what happens the Düsseldorf court action cannot influence the political effects of the book.

No other book since the end of the war has been the subject of so much public discussion about the scandalous state of affairs in industry. *Ganz Unten* will undoubtedly have wide-ranging consequences in the working world.

The book has also highlighted reductions in the permanent workforce in factories and the meteoric growth in the number of employment agencies that fill vacancies with cheap labour.

It is estimated that there are 1,600 firms of this type currently operating.

The conditions that Wallraff described will be more mercilessly prosecuted than before, but in the meantime conditions in many firms have improved.

First of all at Thyssen Stahl. Despite the court action Thyssen Stahl has admitted that the book has in some areas brought about changes.

There they are given the most dangerous and the filthiest jobs that no German will take.

No-one is now concerned whether Wallraff is accurate in detail. What is accepted is that overall he was right.

Wallraff himself has described the public effect of his book. He said: "It has created a stir. People who preached xenophobia are not so sure of themselves anymore. Many Turks have told me that Germans now try to talk to them and invite them out."

He is right. Since *Ganz Unten* was published on 22 October last year it has sold 2.25 million copies, breaking all previous records of German publishing. It has been translated into 18 languages, a phenomenon that still puzzles the experts.

Wallraff has attracted a readership far beyond left-wing intellectuals, primarily among workers who usually never read a book.

Since the book appeared everyone is talking about it. Schools study it in class and Wallraff goes from one public reading to the next.

A Bonn boutique owner was so moved by the fate of the Turks, who have until now stood in the shadows and never been noticed, that she has taken on a young Turkish girl, despite the fact that some of her customers have turned up their noses at this.

Taxi drivers in Duisburg, where Thyssen Stahl is located, have asked the company for a brief about the situation, because they claim their foreigner fares continuously ask them about conditions in the factory.

The book has also stimulated considerable discussion among trade unions. They are now turning to the problem of their foreign worker colleagues far more than they have done in the past.

Before publication of the book a senior engineering and metalworkers union official, IG Metall, regarded as unreasonable, the request to make a trip from Frankfurt to Cologne to look at the Wallraff material.

Since the book's success the same offi-

cial has recommended that Wallraff should be offered the Order of the Federal Republic to make up for his previous lack of support. Wallraff declined.

The book has made the most significant changes in the working world. Employment Minister Hermann Heinemann (SPD) in North Rhine-Westphalia, for instance, has spoken of the "Japanisation" of the German labour market. This has become the subject of extensive discussion in political circles.

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If you've got a works, I've got a spanner... Wallraff. (Photo: Syen Simon)

for foreigners and the shameless exploitation of foreign workers. Wallraff held up a mirror for us to see how things were."

Twelve of Wallraff's former colleagues, when he was masquerading as a Turk, have been given permanent jobs by Thyssen Stahl. Two foremen have got to appear before a Duisburg court.

Employment Minister Heinemann has ordered that rigorous controls should be applied to labour subcontractors. A special six-man team has been set up at the factory safety and health office in Duisburg, that has combed through the state step by step, aided by local officials.

Probably Uwe would have rather been at home celebrating privately. But he's never been one to run away from anything uncomfortable. He knows his duty and so he braved the hunting and the red carpet and the hullabaloo.

He's more than a piece of football history. His popularity is so high that only Max Schmeling and Fritz Walter (captain of the German soccer team which won the World Cup in 1954) are in the same league.

According to Heinemann the team unearthed infringements in the factories of 28 major companies inspected.

In 311 cases there were grave infringements of the regulations governing hours worked, and in more than 100 cases there was inadequate health and safety protection.

One example: subcontractor workers were found on a factory roof, working next to a chimney emitting hydrochloric acid fumes, without any protection against inhaling the fumes.

Minister Heinemann said that there are about 2,000 cases sub judice against illegal firms that "rent out workers."

It is estimated that the social security office in North Rhine-Westphalia is spending of DM760m annually in contributions by their operations.

Frequently illegal labour subcontractors have contacts with drug trafficking, counterfeiting, prostitution and gambling.

Draft legislation by Heinemann for radical limitations and controls on labour subcontractors with drastic fines and prison sentences of up to a year for abuses, is unlikely to get much of a hearing in Bonn.

Wallraff is now working on new material for a sequel to his book.

His royalties for "Ganz Unten" total DM1.7m. With this money he proposes to put into action a plan for a German-Turkish housing project for 200 people in the old part of Duisburg.

Wallraff himself has moved with his family to live near Amsterdam after the police raided his Cologne home in July because in Munich he was being investigated for an abuse of confidentiality.

Wallraff said: "I get many threats. The search was the last straw."

Hans-Ulrich Jörges (Süddeutsche Zeitung, Munich, 3 November 1986)

## ■ SPORT

## Corks pop, bulbs flash as a soccer legend turns 50

Uwe Seeler scored 42 goals in 72 internationals between 1954 and 1960 for the West German soccer team. For the last few years, he was the captain. The solidly built centre-forward, in the days before they became strikers, always led from the front and the call from the terraces of "Uwe! Uwe!" soon became a battlecry that was taken up far beyond his native Hamburg. Seeler was a great header of the ball and scored a lot of his goals that way. One observer recalls a typical goal for Hamburg in a Bundesliga match: "HSV (Hamburg) took a corner. Uwe was on the far side of the penalty area. He jumped for the ball and, as he headed it, screwed it with a sharp, sideways motion. The ball appeared to take off on a tangent away from the net. The opposing goalkeeper certainly thought so, and made no great attempt to follow it. But suddenly the applied screw took effect, and the ball began to curve. It went in." Seeler played for no other club. He is a Hamburg through and through, with one of those accents that speech imitators like to get their tongue around. He is one of those sportsmen who has retained the popularity of his playing days. This week he turned 50. He was given a reception at the town hall; a television company put on a gala evening to mark the occasion and Hamburg port officials elected him an honorary harbourmaster.

Uwe Seeler was probably not all that happy at having to go to an evening in his honour at Hamburg town hall to mark his 50th birthday. There were about 500 there. Franz Beckenbauer, his old teammate made it. So did Otto Waalkes, Germany's stand-up comic, and film director Jürgen Roland.

Probably Uwe would have rather been at home celebrating privately. But he's never been one to run away from anything uncomfortable. He knows his duty and so he braved the hunting and the red carpet and the hullabaloo.

His popularity stems from both his on-field performances allied to his battling style, his honesty and directness. Fame didn't go to his head. He once observed: I am who I am and couldn't be anything else.

He played his first international match just three months after Walter's team had won the World Cup in Switzerland in

Boris Becker has won the first Paris Open title, an indoor tournament, to complete a hat-trick of grand prix tennis wins in three weeks.

He began the run by bearing Ivan Lendl in Sydney to pick up 75,000 dollars. Then he beat Stefan Edberg in Tokyo and earned 60,000 dollars. He cleaned up another 100,000 dollars by beating a Spaniard, Sergio Casals 6-4, 6-3, 7-6 in two hours and 18 minutes in this inaugural Paris event.

So far this year, Becker has collected 774,324 dollars, second only to Lendl's 977,537 dollars. It was Becker's sixth grand prix win this year and his ninth overall, and now he goes on as favourite to the finals of the Masters tournament in New York, where the eight best in the world fight it out at the beginning of next month.

There is another indoor tournament at Wembley, in London, which Becker is likely to miss. In addition, it is reported that he has asked his handlers not to commit him to exhibition events in the meantime. He wants nothing to interfere with his aim of becoming the world's number one. — Ed.

Björn Borg said after the Paris tournament that Becker might become the number one player next year. The five-time Wimbledon winner said that so far, Becker had handled everything brilliantly. He knew what he had to do: keep on doing what he had been doing.

He certainly knew what he was doing in the end: these young people were painfully disappointed and embittered.

Wallraff said: "I get many threats. The search was the last straw."

Jochen Neander (Die Welt, Bonn, 4 November 1986)



"The ball has to go in, it doesn't matter how... Uwe Seeler puts another one away. He scored more than 1,000 in top competition." (Photo: dpa)

ground also has its rewards." He was always a businessman during his soccer career. He and his wife (they have three grown-up daughters) together run their sportswear business Uwe Seeler Moden. They are the local wholesalers for a major supplier. They employ a dozen employees, but Seeler plays the boss as little as he did in his playing days.

He always has to be at the front where the action is — at his desk or in the warehouse.

In his spare time, he plays with a celebrity team ("exactly as I used to, only slower") to raise money for muscular dystrophy treatment, and visits a prison on behalf of a rehabilitation organisation.

And he is a critical observer of the soccer scene. He doesn't begrudge the players the money they get these days, but says: "They should work hard for it for 90 minutes on the field." When Seeler was playing, that sort of performance was a matter of course.

H.G. Martin (Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 4 November 1986)

## Boris keeps on winning, all the way to the bank



No nerves, just points... Boris Becker. (Photo: dpa)

dropped to 100th before Paris and was forced to play another two sets.

Afterwards, Becker said these three wins one after another were his greatest success next to his two Wimbledon titles.

"I didn't think I could do it. I was not surprised by Casal's performance. Any one who beats both McEnroe and Mayotte must be able to play."

Casal said: "In the third set Boris was tired. But so was I. The thought of being forced to play another two sets was just too much for me."

Alexander Hofmann (ipa)

(Rheinische Post, Düsseldorf, 3 November 1986)